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ABSTRACT

This paper, building on information from Portsmouth, Blackpool, and other coastal England towns with transient populations, summarizes data on four theorized indicators of social and economic deprivation that affect families with school-age children. The four indicators measured disruption, housing, family status, and neighborhood. Methods included analysis of enrollment and demographic data for Year 1 classes (5-year-olds) in 15 Portsmouth area primary schools and a survey of 200 parents of children attending the 15 schools. Coastal towns with unique leisure, tourist, and transitory accommodation functions are characterized by a significant transient population who make uncommon demands on local services, such as education. Following the economic decline of the coastal towns, local authorities secured bed-and-breakfast hotels to provide shelter for homeless populations. The findings indicate that, in general, children who had been disrupted in their housing and/or schooling were doing less well in terms of vocabulary development than those who were not disrupted. However, children living in temporary accommodations were socially well adjusted in the school situation. Nine tables, two charts, a glossary, and list of indicators are included. (Contains 32 references.) (LMI)

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HOMELESSNESS, SCHOOLING AND ATTAINMENT: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF 'DISRUPTION INDICATORS' ON CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE IN THE EARLY YEARS OF SCHOOLING

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ED 392 143

ABSTRACT

Previous research in the field of welfare, social conditions and educational provision suggests that 'deprivation does damage' to young children. This paper, building on accumulated information from Portsmouth, Blackpool and other coastal towns with transient populations, summarizes the collation of data on four theorized indicators of social and economic deprivation that affect families with school age children.

Drawing on enrolment and demographic data of Year 1 (5 year olds) classes in 15 Portsmouth area primary schools, empirical character is added to the following indicators of social and economic deprivation.

i **Disruption Indicator** - including number of home moves, length of time in temporary accommodation, number of carers, number of school moves, number of family relationship changes.

ii **Housing Indicator** - including type of tenure, cost of accommodation, adequacy of accommodation.

iii **Family Status Indicator** - including occupational status of family 'breadwinners', disposable income, level of parental education, number and age of siblings, ethnicity.

iv **Neighbourhood Area Indicator** - including number of registered unemployed, number of non-households such as hotels and B&Bs, number of available playspaces, and type of community facilities.

In cross-referencing these measures to school-focused indices of educational attainment (British Picture Vocabulary Scales, pupil learning profiles, teacher assessments), this mid-term report of a three year study provides a provisional assessment of the impact of residence in temporary accommodation on the intellectual and social functioning of children at the end of their first year of formal education.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Research in Britain, other English-speaking countries, and in west European democracies has accumulated over the previous 25 years to point up the importance of the family and the family environment as factors influencing the educational attainment of children. A major conclusion, albeit far from being a simple one, is 'that deprivation does damage'. The perception that deprivation, howsoever defined, is harmful to children's social and educational welfare, and ultimately the fabric of society, has entered mainstream socio-political debate through the populist writings of Murray (1990), Kozol (1992), Fisher & Collins (1993) and other contemporary commentators.

In this article we explore some dimensions of meaning for the controversial term 'deprivation' via the related concepts of 'homelessness', 'transience' and 'family disruption indicators'. On the basis of demographic trends known to conflate enrolment and participation rates in schools in Portsmouth, Blackpool, Great Yarmouth, Bristol and Brighton, it is postulated that family disruption indicators are likely to have significant consequences for social adjustment and educational development in the first three years of formal schooling.

POSITING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN HOMELESSNESS AND SCHOOLING

In England, DES/HMI (1990) has reported that children living in temporary accommodation suffer problems causally related to frequent moves from one address to another. Such 'transient' children exhibit social adjustment and irregular attendance problems at school, both conditions combining to impede educational attainment. Similarly, other British (Clark, 1993; Lancashire c.c., 1994; Edwell, 1990), American (Momeni, 1990) and New Zealand (Kearns & Smith, 1994) studies suggest that transient and homeless children may suffer psychological and emotional damage arising from:

i) physical deprivation, e.g. lack of space for homework, active play and energetic physical movement;
ii) a health deficit syndrome due to inadequate diet, damp accommodation, broken sleep patterns, and insanitary toilet and bathroom facilities;
iii) lack of peer group affiliation, interaction and identification, contributing to boredom states and moodiness;
iv) a growing phenomenon of 'public parenting' occasioned by omnipresent landlords, local officials, social workers, and other adults and children clustered together in rooming houses;
v) excessive noise from the mix of residents in large hotels, etc.

In spite of the growth in the U.K. generally of the numbers of families bringing up young children in temporary accommodation, the recognition of the effects of residence in temporary accommodation and/or outright homelessness on the educational development of children is not matched by research findings which meaningfully quantify the magnitude of deficit in the educational attainments of young children. This is partly a conceptual problem expressed through the question: Who are the homeless? - partly a problem of definition expressed through the question: What (in 1995) is a family? - and partly a problem of empirical referent expressed through the question:

What is the pattern of educational participation and attainment demonstrated by children categorized as 'transient' and/or homeless?[1]

Whilst there is much 'housing research' conducted in Britain, heavily sponsored by Shelter, the Rowntree Trust and other charitable foundations, information which effectively tracks and traces cohorts of homeless and transient children through the early years of schooling is lacking. In the next section we begin to construct a strategy for solving this 'data gap' problem by drawing upon evidence from local and national accommodation trends.

EXEMPLARS OF 'HOMELESSNESS' TRENDS

i) NATIONAL

Two key concepts of 'household' and 'priority need' are crucial to an understanding of homelessness in Britain. Local authorities in G.B. have a statutory duty under the Housing Act 1985 to provide accommodation for people who are homeless, are threatened with homelessness, or those defined as in "priority need".[2] This latter includes#; households containing dependent children; households including a pregnant woman; households containing the elderly, the disabled, or otherwise vulnerable.

Table 1 outlines in composite statistical and qualitative form, some central dimensions of the phenomenon of homelessness in the U.K. for the period 1986-1994. In the three years prior to, and for some time after the benchmark year of 1991, the magnitude of the homelessness phenomenon increased.[3] In 1991, under the legislation local authorities accepted responsibility to provide "secure" accommodation for 160,000+ households, including some 10,000 intentionally homeless. These figures represent about an 18% increase on 1989. Analysing further the 1991 figures suggest that some 48,000+ households in GB who had applied to local authorities to be considered homeless, were housed in temporary accommodation provided by the authority. The figure represents a doubling since 1986.

However, the use of bed and breakfast hotels by local authorities has declined markedly since its peak in 1991 when over 13,000 families were housed in accommodation of this type.

Although there has been some 'levelling-off' in the homelessness phenomenon in the period 1992-95, Shelter was still able to claim (March 1995) that 127,290 households were accepted as homeless by councils in England in December 1994. The figure includes 4,630 households found to be "intentionally homeless" and represents on estimate some 365,000 persons. Indeed, the character of the homelessness phenomenon may be changing given the static housing market and the increase in mortgage-based home repossessions upto 1993. Note however, that the reported 49,210 properties taken into possession by finance houses in 1994 represents a 16% drop since 1993.[4]

ii) LOCAL

The city of Portsmouth (population 275,000) in the county of Hampshire, England, is the empirical epicentre of this research. Portsmouth is an 800 year old city and seaport that exhibits many of the characteristics of late Twentieth Century metropolitan/urban areas (e.g. large areas of high density terraced housing, pockets of inner city deprivation, and structural unemployment resulting from cut-backs in the defence-related and traditional manufacturing industries associated with dockyard life). Portsmouth is, of course, world-famous as the home of the Royal Navy but declines in both manpower and ship numbers in the 'Senior Service' have also affected the social fabric of the city. The seafront district of 'Southsea' has undergone numerous transformations in its long history. Once a popular residential district for Royal Navy officers and their families, the district assumed many of the features of the traditional British seaside resort earlier this century, proving a popular base from which to visit the Isle of Wight. In recent years, the fall-off in interest in domestic holidays by the British has added to the need for hotels and rooming houses to look elsewhere for custom. As in Blackpool, Scarborough and other resorts, numerous smaller hotels and guest houses, especially those in side streets off the seafront, have been engaged by local authorities and the D.H.S.S. to house the homeless.[5]

In the financial year 1992/93, Portsmouth City Council reported 1,408 applications for accommodation from people declaring themselves homeless, and of these 780 were families with children and/or expectant mothers. Less than 50% of families were assisted with housing, with 415 being given "appropriate advice", normally a bed and breakfast list. It has apparently not been 'custom and practice' in the discussion about provision of housing to consider the educational needs of children. People declaring themselves as homeless are part of a complex estimation of the actual numbers of homeless in the urban area.

Table 2 presents a summary of housing and accommodation trends for the City of Portsmouth in the period 1992-1995.

Some features are worth comment. The numbers of homeless households making application under part III of the Housing Act 1985 has risen in the period 1992-1995. Some 537 (31%) of these households were accepted and this included 340 families. Respective numbers of children are 1442 and 874. Families placed in bed and breakfast accommodation has declined sharply in parallel with national trends. (See Table 1.)

A regional, more comparative picture is shown by Tables 3 & 4. Portsmouth is revealed to have the highest rate of applications under homelessness legislation, some 40% greater than the comparable district of Southampton. Acceptances at 6.6 per 1000 households compare with 10.3 for Southampton and the national average of 6.2. Regional use of temporary accommodation in the last quarter of 1994 is indicative of national declines in what may prove to be a short-lived, socially problematic phenomenon.

CLUES FROM THE COAST - AN ENTRY POINT TO THE CONCEPT OF 'DEPRIVATION'.

An examination of Department of Environment graphs (Chart B: Households in Temporary Accommodation) shows that the use of hostel and bed and breakfast accommodation by local authorities for housing the homeless peaked around 1991/92. In some coastal towns usage became quite strongly associated with other emerging indicators of social and economic deprivation. This 'association' can be phrased as a testable postulate:

Coastal towns with unique leisure, tourist and transitory accommodation functions are characterized by a significantly sized 'transient' population who make uncommon demands on local services such as education. Such transient populations are also implicated in current social problems of poverty, unemployment, relationship breakdown, and health/drugs-related matters.

This research is all about testing the validity of this claim to knowledge. In particular, if 'transient' populations can be listed and counted, then the possibility of connecting educational participation and attainment in young children to their domestic living conditions becomes realistic.

What evidence to date posits a relationship between 'transience' and social problems? Field work in Blackpool in February and June 1994 and in Portsmouth September 94 - July 95, followed by documentary analysis began to 'unpack' some features of the relationship. Households lacking amenities (fixed bath, shower, inside toilet) at 2.5% top the county list in Blackpool - this in a seaside resort that claims more beds for tourists than in the whole of Portugal! Unemployment, in a town with huge hotel, catering and leisure functions, is above the county average. 1 in 5 of the economically active population is unemployed. Single parent household change for Blackpool and its two traditional 'holiday feeder' towns of Burnley and Blackburn are shown in Table 5. Note that approximately 3.9% of households in Lancashire are headed by a single parent (91.8% lone females) and that 13.1% children aged 0-15 in Lancashire live in lone parent households.

TABLE 5 - CHANGE IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS BY LANCASHIRE COUNTY DISTRICTS 1971 - 1991.

	CHANGE 1971/81 - %	CHANGE 1981/91 - %
BLACKBURN	200 - 18.4	1332 - 103.7
BLACKPOOL	126 - 12.8	1166 - 104.7
BURNLEY	244 - 39.7	957 - 111.4

From 1989 onwards Blackpool experienced the 'deprivation' effects of transience and homelessness to the point that, with County endorsement, a 'Transient Support Service' was required to be established. Focusing its activities on three C.P. schools - Claremont, Revoe, Thames - the Transient Support Service responded to ward areas just off 'The Golden Mile' that are densely populated and where unemployment and sickness, particularly of a bronchitic nature is high. To quote:

Dr A.G. Irving (Community Health Director) "Blackpool in general and the inner cluster of wards, in particular, attract transient residents. The inner core of Blackpool wards has no community image, the individuals not being around long enough for an identity to form".

(Transient Support Service - Blackpool: Report 1989/90).

On the basis of the Blackpool, Portsmouth and to some extent Bristol data (S.P.A.C.E. Trust 1990) an analytical Construct of 'deprivation' has been derived and is reported at Annexe 1. Using this, construct as a 'forensic instrument' in 15 schools in Portsmouth has made possible a measurement-based investigation of the effects of transience and homelessness on educational participation and attainment. The following interim data summary can be provided for Portsmouth as a single statistical district.

USING AN INDEX: MEASURING 'DEPRIVATION' IN 15 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

In the period September 1994 - July 1995 the deprivation theorem comprising 4 key indicators (Disruption Indicator; Housing Indicator; Family Status Indicator; Neighbourhood Area Indicator) was explored in the empirical sense in 15 infant and primary schools in the Portsmouth area. Of these 15 schools, 7 have been singled out for more intensive investigation, involving detailed testing and tracking of 212 children aged 5 to 7 years. Given that the 'Disruption Indicator' includes (numerically) the number of school moves, the 'tracking' of children as they move within the 15 schools, or out of the ambit of the 15 schools altogether is a critical feature of the investigation. Table 6 presents summary findings of school data at 31 July 1995. When parallel survey data from 200 parents of children attending the 15 schools is added, the character of 'transience', 'homelessness' and 'schooling' becomes somewhat clearer. In general, children who have been disrupted in their housing and/or schooling are doing less well than those who have not been disrupted. Children who have lived in or are living in temporary accommodation are doing less well in terms of their vocabulary development but (paradoxically) are well adjusted in the school situation.

A KEY ILLUMINATORS OF THE 'DISRUPTION INDICATOR'

i) Number of school/home moves in previous 5 years (parental survey of 200 parents)
- 70% had had one or more moves of accommodation
- 30% had had 2 or more moves of accommodation
- 14% had lived in B&B/hostels or with relatives/friends
- 20% of all children had moved school once or more during reception year into infant/primary school
- 5% of parents only comment that their children fail to settle well at school.

ii) Performances on age standardized vocabulary development scales (BVPS) and social adjustment scales (BSAG).
- 220 pupils tracked for 2 years
- below average (50%) mean vocabulary development score of 35%
- social and behavioural adjustment scores indicating maladjustment in one third
- slightly higher average score in vocabulary development (39%) in children known not to have moved
- slightly below mean average (31%) amongst those who have moved on vocabulary development.

The empirical verification of 'deprivation' along the lines suggested by the 'disruption indicator' is an aggregational and theoretically inclusive activity. Just as the number of school moves has to be compared with attainments on standardized measures for the 'disruption indicator', so similar comparisons have to be constructed for the 'housing indicator', the 'family status indicator' and the 'neighbourhood area indicator'. Work is proceeding on these complex components of the deprivation index. The information that follows shows how one of the 15 schools have been allocated to the 'neighbourhood area', ('housing' and 'family' indicators). All the remaining 14 schools have been similarly allocated.

B **KEY ILLUMINATORS OF THE 'NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA INDICATOR' - SCHOOL A**

i) GEOGRAPHICAL SITE
- On Portsea Island in inner city zone
- Heavily urbanized densely populated.

ii) WARD CHARACTERISTICS (CATCHMENT ENUMERATION CRITERIA)
- Highest proportion of council rented accommodation in the city
- Highest proportion of purpose built flats in the city
- Highest Jarman UPA figure (payments to doctors on environmental need basis).

iii) ENROLMENT CHARACTERISTICS
- 196 pupils on roll
- 9% pupils ethnic minorities
- 43% of pupils in receipt of special needs support as agreed by Hants CC special needs audit.

iv) SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
- 2.5% higher than city average lone parent households
- twice the city average of ethnic minorities
- unemployment levels three times greater than city average
- low proportion of car owners.

v) 'TURNOVER' CHARACTERISTICS (FOR YEAR GROUP SURVEYED)

- 23% of children moved school by spring term 1995
- since the commencement of the academic year in September 1994, 7 children had joined and two had left, resulting in 30% turnover in class numbers
- of the 30 children in general attendance, 40% had been subject to a change in school two terms into their first year of National Curriculum.

vi) PERFORMANCES ON AGE STANDARDIZED VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT SCALES (BVPS) AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT SCALES (BSAG).

- mean score on vocabulary measures of 30%, a score in the low/average range
- average of 8 scored on social adjustment measures, a score of 9+ indicating social and behavioural problems
- estimated 39% of class cohort judged to have social and behavioural problems.

C <u>KEY ILLUMINATORS OF THE 'FAMILY STATUS' INDICATOR - SCHOOL A</u>

PARENTAL STATUS

- Average number of children 2.6
- Single parents 45%
- Ethnic minorities 10%
- Special needs provision per cohort group 36%.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS/INCOME

- Free school meals 54%
- Unemployment school catchment 21.1% (HCC=13)
- Permanently sick 14.1%
- Social Class 4 + 5 membership 41%.

D <u>KEY ILLUMINATORS OF THE 'HOUSING INDICATOR' - SCHOOL A</u>

TENURE

- Council housed 68.2%
- Privately owned 13.4%
- Average time in current accommodation 57 months
- Housing association 13.5%.

LIVING CONDITIONS

- No central heating 35% (HCC=14)
- Overcrowding 1.8%
- Lived in B&B 5%
- Average number of moves per household 1.3
- One or more moves in last 5 years 70%.

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CONCLUDING REMARKS

Once the index of 'deprivation' has been empirically 'fleshed-out' with full data sets for each indicator, it should prove possible to make rather more substantive claims about the social and educational performances of 'homeless' and 'transient' children than is currently possible on available data. Similarly, it will be possible to make stable generalizations about homelessness trends as:

a) dynamic 'flows' rather than fixed population states,
b) preference-oriented behaviours of people implicated in short-term housing policies,
c) indicative of profound demographic and cultural changes rooted in late 20th century western 'free-enterprise' societies. The papers that follow this one will address themselves to such tasks!

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LEXICON OF TERMS

FAMILY	is a married couple either with or without their never married child or children, or a lone parent together with his or her never-married child or children. (CSO)
LONE PARENT	is a married parent whose spouse does not reside in the same household, or any single, widowed or divorced parent. (CSO)
DEPENDENT CHILDREN	children under 15 years of age in families and in full time education. (CSO)
HOUSEHOLD	a single person or a group of people who have the address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation.
TRANSIENT CHILD	a child entering school who has experienced two or more changes of school and home address in their primary education, or who lives in temporary accommodation or in accommodation for the homeless. (BTSS)
HOMELESSNESS	individuals, families, and lone parents with dependent children who have no permanent domicile, and who are dependent upon public sector agencies for the provision of shelter.
INTENTIONALLY HOMELESS	individuals, families and lone parents with dependent children who do not appear on local council homeless lists, and who have wilfully avoided commitment to permanent shelter.
DEPRIVATION	an objective condition, particularly affecting school age children, relating to disruption, housing, family status and neighbourhood area factors.

NOTES

1 Definitions used in this research are formalized into a working lexicon. Where possible, the definitions are those provided by primary data producers (e.g. Blackpool Transient Support Service) or those standardized for use in secondary data publications (e.g. Central Statistical Office in Social Trends).

2 Local authorities, under recommendation by the Public Accounts Committee on Homelessness (1989), supply statistics on homelessness and provision for the homeless, to the Department of the Environment, the central U.K. government department with overall statutory responsibility for local government. The Homelessness Code of Guidance directs these quarterly statistics to separate categories such as "priority need", "intentionally homeless", "homeless acceptances" and so on.

3 'Magnitude' is a major problem for inference from statistics here. Since 1992 homelessness trends on some dimensions appear to have reversed. This presumably reflects

a) more concentration of resources on the problem nationwide,
b) wide variations in provision amongst local authorities. Statistical distortion should also be noted for 1990 following the displacement of 2000 households after the Colwyn floods.

4 A great conceptual problem for research of this kind is the "hidden homeless", that is, those families and households not appearing in official statistics. A strand of professional opinion suggests that official statistical calculations of homelessness are but the 'tip on an iceberg'. The Blackpool data for this study suggests some households become adept at manipulating their transient status to avoid being statistically recorded and enumerated by the Department for Health and Social Security (DHSS). Remaining officially 'invisible' can facilitate short-term benefit claims!

5 This discernible trend is illustrated in the following citation. "Blackpool has a large pool of short-let accommodation which attracts homeless and mobile families from the whole region. Such families may not be officially classed as homeless because in voluntarily leaving their home area they can be deemed as "intentionally homeless". Because of the temporary nature of the accommodation, they may move frequently both within the area and in and out of the area, hence the term transient. Such families may be doubly disadvantaged; firstly by the normal socioeconomic factors such as poverty, poor housing, etc., but additionally disadvantaged by the mobile lifestyle which hinders access to the normal health, education and social services provided to ameliorate social disadvantage". See: Blackpool Transient Support Service. The Education of Homeless and Transient Children - A Briefing Paper for Blackpool and Fyde High Schools, 1993.

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TABLE 1 - COMPOSITE INDICATOR OF "HOMELESSNESS" TRENDS IN G.B.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTIVE CLASSIFICATION	MEASUREMENT STATISTIC	YEARS						COMMENTS
			1986	1988	1989	1991	1993	1994	
A Homeless households provided accommodation by local authority; by priority need	i) dependent children ii) member pregnant iii) old age iv) physical handicap v) mental illness vi) other reason vii) homeless emergency viii) all categories	Thousands	65 13 7 3 2 6 3 112.0	65 14 7 3 2 7 2 123.6	67 13 6 3 2 7 2 134.3	65 13 4 3 3 9 1 160.1	60 12 5 4 5 13 - 160.8		Household: Single person or group of people who have an address as their only or main residence and share one meal a day or share the living accommodation.
B Homeless households provided accommodation by local authority; by reasons for homelessness	i) parents/relatives no longer able ii) breakdown of partner relations iii) -court order -mortgage default -rent arrears iv) loss of private rented dwelling v) loss of service tenancy	Percentages	34 15 8 20 5	- - - - -	60 28 15 38 6	70 31 22 41 -	38 21 9 33 -		Some 42% of reasons for homelessness taken up by sub-category i)
C Homeless households in temporary accommodation; by dwelling type	i) bed & breakfast ii) hostels including women's refuges iii) short life tenancy & other acc. iv) total in temporary accommodation	Thousands	9 5 8 23	11 7 14 32	12 9 20 40	13 12 40 64.3	5.5 12.0 46.6 58.4	4.3	B/B Hotel accommodation declined rapidly since 1991. Total estimated expenditure on B/B in 1991 some £137 million. 11% decline since 1993 but 3 times higher than 1982.

D Homeless household enquiries under statutory legislation; by outcome	i) accepted -priority need -not in priority need ii) intentionally homeless iii) advice & assistance given iv) proved not homeless	Thousands	 109 10 3 59 68	 151 12.6 5 86 83	 160 9 6 81 88			122.6 4.6	Housing repossessions may be seriously contributing to homelessness. Some 49 000 properties were repossessed in 1994.

Sources:

CSO, Social Trends, 21,22,23 and 25 (1995 edition)

British Household Panel Survey, Changing Households, 1990-1992

Shelter, Homelessness in England, March 1995

Department of Environment, Information Bulletin, 16 June 1995.

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TABLE 2 - COMPOSITE INDICATOR OF 'HOMELESSNESS' TRENDS IN CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

	1992-93*	1993-94	1994-95
Application/enquiries	1408	1846	1745
Accepted for permanent housing	628 45%	561 30%	537 31%
FAMILIES accepted for permanent accommodation	365	350	340
CHILDREN of applying families*	1180	1256	1442
CHILDREN of accepted families*	550	577	874
Households rehoused directly	232 37%	431 77%	424 79%
Households rehoused after temporary accommodation	118	124	102
TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION:			
B & B inc enquiries	140	44	42
Hostels	59	209	174
REASONS for homeless household's loss of home			( ) = % national
Parent/family/friends not willing to keep	29%	21%	22% (34%)
Breakdown of partner relationship	14%	19%	24% (21%)
Mortgage arrears	18%	11%	11% (9%)
Rent arrears	2%	7%	12% (2%)
Loss of rented/tied accommodation	29%	32%	31% (20%)

* Portsmouth City Council own statistics.

SOURCE: Portsmouth City Council Housing Department Returns (P1E) to the Department of the Environment.

TABLE 3 - COMPARATIVE INDICATOR OF FAMILY HOUSING APPLICATIONS & ACCEPTANCES IN SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

1994/95 Returns P1E	Number Applying	Per 1000 Households	No. Accepted	Accepted per 1000 Households	Accepted as % of Applying
GOSPORT	617	20.6	223	7.4	36%
HAVANT	477	10	220	4.7	46%
PORTSMOUTH	1745	21.5	537	6.6	31%
SOUTHAMPTON	1214	14	898	10.3	74%

TABLE 4a) - TRIENNIAL INDICATOR OF FAMILY ACCOMMODATION - CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

YEAR	B & B	HOSTELS	HOUSED WITHOUT USE OF TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION
1992/93	140	59	37%
1993/94	44	209	77%
1994/95	42	17	79%

TABLE 4b) - QUARTERLY INDICATOR OF FAMILY (TEMPORARY) ACCOMMODATION IN SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

4TH QUARTER 94/95	NUMBER IN B & B	NUMBER IN HOSTELS	NUMBER IN PRIVATE LEASE	AT HOME	TOTAL
GOSPORT	23	15	3	15	56
HAVANT	36	67	170	5	278
PORTSMOUTH	10	43	0	1	62
SOUTHAMPTON	2	6	146	0	154

SOURCE: Portsmouth City Council Housing Department Returns (P1E) to Department of Environment.

TABLE 6 A) - SCHOOL PROFILE DATA (YEAR 1 CLASSES)

School	B.S.A.G. behaviour scores	B.V.P.S. vocabulary scores %	Class number	Ethnic minorities %	Free school meals %	School mov. pre Year 1 %	New pupils in by 5/95 no.	Pupils leaving no.	Special needs year %
A	8	30	28	10	54	18	3	6	36
C	8	23	26	15	73	19	4	2	50
F	8	26	24	13	63	21	3	3	26
H (2 classes)	5	52	58	2	16	17	2	2	17
P	11	41	26	0	31	15	1	0	38
S	5	39	27	0	44	26	2	2	18
W	11	34	23	0	52	0	0	3	35
	Average score of 8	Average of 35%	Average 26	Average of 6%	Average of 48%	Average of 17%	Total of 15 A turnover of 16%	Total of 18	Average of 31%

The total number of pupils being tracked is 212 across 7 schools, 8 classes.

Taking into account all those pupils who have moved school by the end of term 2 ie Easter 1995 the 8 classes have almost 25% of all pupils who have experienced one or more school moves.

B.V.P.S. - British Picture Vocabulary Scale. Initial screening device in scanning for bright, low ability or language impaired children. That is, a measure of scholastic aptitude.

B.S.A.G. - Bristol Social Adjustment Guides. Provides a means of assessing and detecting maladjustment and tension in schools.

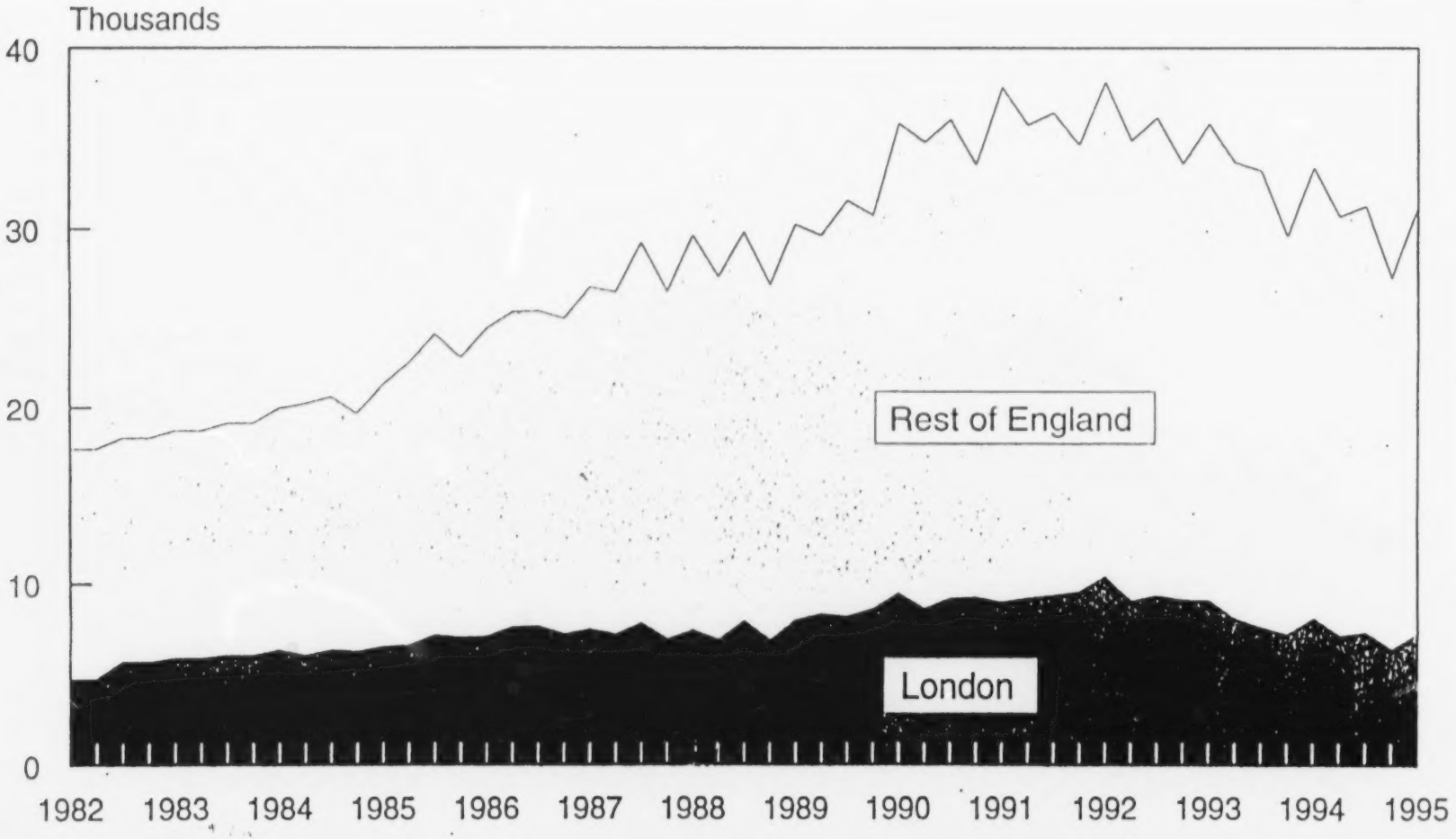
TABLE 6 B) SCHOOL PROFILE DATA (PARENTAL SURVEY)

School	Response rate	Average no children	One parent	Moved school	In last 5 years: one or more moves	Average no of moves per household	Lived in B&B	Currently: (Council, Owned, H. Assoc., B & B	Average time in current accommodation
A	80%	2.6	45%	20%	70%	1.3	5%	70% C 20% O	57 months
C	66%	2.6	38%	44%	80%	2	25%	88% C 12% HA	28 months
F	53%	1.8	55%	27%	70%	1.5	18%	100% C	41 months
H(2 classes)	62%	2.2	17%	15%	65%	0.7	3%	26% C 60% O	63 months
P	65%	2.8	41%	18%	70%	1.5	18%	76% C 18% O 6% B&B	60 months
S	58%	2.7	40%	8%	80%	1.4	33%	40% C 47% O 13% HA	64 months
W	73%	2.5	26%	0%	70%	0.8	11%	37% C 37% O 26% HA	55 months
Summary	65%	2.4	36% one adult being resident at current address	20%	70%	1.3	14%	57% C 33% O 6% H/.	57 months

TABLE 7 - LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTION UNDER PROVISIONS OF 1985 HOUSING ACT FOR FIVE COASTAL TOWNS FIRST QUARTER 1995

Towns	Number of households (1992 - 000s)	Total applications recorded	Found not to be homeless	Non-priority Given advice and assistance	Intentionally homeless found temporary accommodation	Accepted for permanent accommodation		In temp. accommod. at end of quarter			Homeless at home awaiting permanent accommodation at end of quarter
						No.	No per 1000 Households	B/B	Hostel inc. womens refuges	Others inc. leased & short life tenancy	
Gt Yarmouth	37	245	22	3	7	28	0.8	1	4	51	1
Blackpool	64	440	8	2	9	15	0.2	-	56	9	-
Brighton	69	441	132	25	3	245	3.6	155	32	407	100
Portsmouth	78	439	172	6	1	137	1.8	10	43	-	1
Scarborough	46	79	27	8	2	42	0.9	11	4	20	-
London Boroughs Combined Mean Averages	89.7	634	131.7	112.5	6.3	199.7	2.22	96.4	108.8	451	146.4

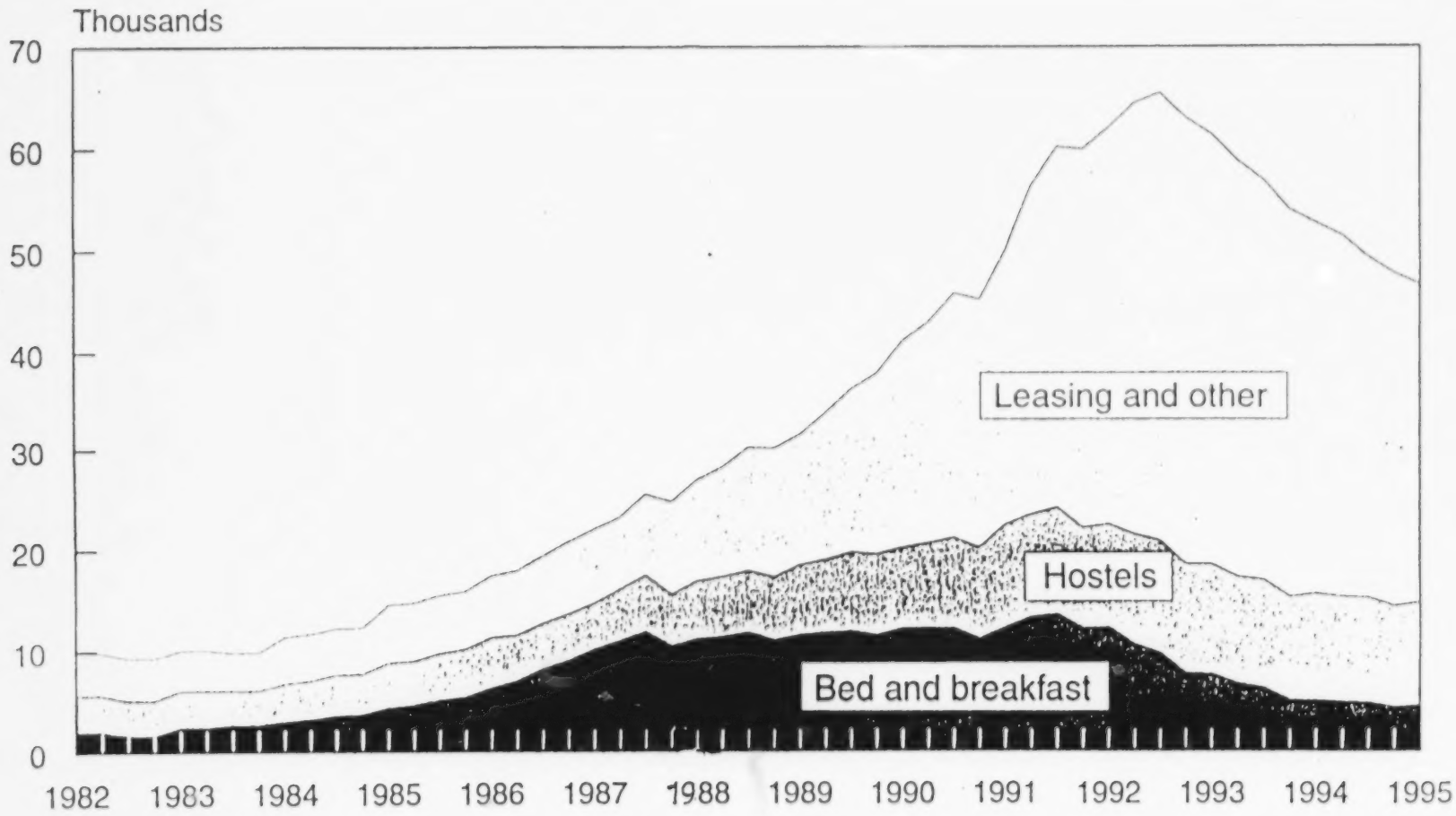
Chart A: Quarterly homeless acceptances[1]



1 Households accepted for permanent re-housing by local authorities in England

Source : Dept.of the Environment Information Bulletin 290 16 June 1995

Chart B: Households in temporary accommodation [1]



1 Households temporarily accomodated by local authorities in England during enquiries or awaiting permanent rehousing

Source : Dept.of the Environment Information Bulletin 290 16 June 1995

Annexe 1: Four Selected Indicators of Deprivation & Additional Data Requirements

Disruption Indicator

1. number of home moves in last 5 years
   - i) total number
   - ii) in temporary accommodation
2. length of time in temp accommodation
   - i) current
   - ii) in total
3. number of carers
   - i) health
   - ii) social services
   - iii) probation etc
4. number of school moves
5. number of pre-school moves ie playgroup, nursery
6. changes in family relationships

Housing Indicator

- i) tenure
- ii) no exclusive use of wc/bath/shower
- iii) overcrowding
- iv) lack of garden/playspace for children
- v) lack of cooking facilities
- vi) restrictions on entry/exit
- vii) inadequate heating
- viii) structural defects
- ix) infestation, dirty
- x) poor access
- xi) lack of washing/drying facilities
- xii) high noise level, inadequate insulation

Family Status Indicator

- i) occupational status
- ii) income - disposable
- iii) educational background of parents
- iv) parental status
- v) ethnic origin
- vi) parental views on service provision eg health/education

Neighbourhood Area Deprivation Indicator

Socio-demographic

- i) lone parent
- ii) large households
- iii) ethnic minorities
- iv) number of cars

Economic

- v) unemployment
- vi) youth unemployment/economically non-active
- vii) permanently sick
- viii) low earning socio-economic groups 7, 10, 11 ,15, 17

Housing

- ix) density
- x) amenity deficiency
- xi) overcrowding
- xii) vacant dwellings
- xiii) level and access
- xiv) movements in/out of LA in last 5 years
- xv) households not in a dwelling (not self-contained)

Leisure

- xvi) supervised play opportunities
- xv) play area space
- xvi) pre-school opportunities

Additional Data to be collated:

Individual Pupil Data

- i) age
- ii) sex
- iii) ethnic origin
- iv) previous schooling experience
- v) pre-school experience
- vi) health visitor developmental checks

School Data

- i) school size, rate of admission
- ii) class size, class teaching methods
- iii) School ethos
- iv) School , SEN policy, admissions policy, pastoral system
- iv) Special Educational Needs Audit (school baseline testing)

Service Data

- i) referrals to educational welfare service
- ii) referrals to educational psychology service
- iii) referrals to social services
- iv) referrals to health services